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TANZANIA

RELATIONS WITH.

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	Dw.	22/4.		FB.	11/6.			
FRD (clk)		28/4.		FB.	12/6			
IR	—	4/5	FRD (clk)	—	17/6.			
—	PA	23/5	IRD		24/6			
	Dw.	27/7.	2		3/7			
FRD (clk)	—	29/7.	EAD (cd)	—	13/7			
IR.	—	29/8		Mr Boyd	19/7			
	Dw.	16/8.			25/Jun/68			
	PA.	19/8.			9/8.			
	FB.	1/5.	FRD (clk)		7/8			
	PA.	2/5.	FRD (clk)		13/8.			
	FB.	14/5.		Reg	20/8.			
WCAD	~~EVN~~ CCW-FJE	16/5.		EAD	27/8			
	Dw	23/5.		Reg	28/8.			
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(16)

LAST PAPER

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

(FC 3/2)

28 August, 1968.

Thank you for your letter of 21 August about President Nyerere's recent visit to China. I enclose a copy of the despatch by Sir Donald Hopson for which you asked.

LAST PAPER

(E. J. Sharland)
Far Eastern Department

LAST PAPER

Miss M. I. Rothwell,
Office of the British Special
Representative,
NAIROBI.

LAST PAPER

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(15)

Office of the British Special Representative
~~in East and Central Africa~~
P. O. Box 30283
Cotts House, Wabera Street, Nairobi
Telephone: Nairobi 25805

Registry / Bone. bA 22/8.

21 August, 1968

Enter a remittant with ~~copy~~ copy of relevant despatch please.

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23 AUG 1968
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Dear Department,

I understand from the Special Representative that Sir Donald Hopson sent a detailed report, either a letter or a despatch, to you on President Nyerere's recent visit to China. I should be most grateful if you could let me have a copy of this for Mr. MacDonald's use.

Yours sincerely,

Margaret S. Rothwell

(Miss)(M.I. Rothwell)
Private Secretary

Far Eastern Department,
Foreign Office,
LONDON S.W.1.

Reply + copy sent
P.A.

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Reference FC 3/2 (W12) 138F

Mr. Denson (Far Eastern Department)

Peking Despatch of 1 July
President Nyerere's Visit to China.

---

copy attached for your initial

You will wish to read this despatch which, to my great regret, has lain a long time in my tray. I think it merits printing for the volume. The main point of interest is Peking's assertion that the visit was a relative flop (paras. 11 and 12), I think this is an over-statement. It has become clear, particularly from secret sources, that the speculation that the Zambians are having cold feet about the Tanzam railway is quite wrong. On the contrary, there is talk now of an additional project involving agricultural experts. The Chinese may not have received support for other policies and in particular for the cultural revolution but they were quite pleased that the Tanzanians voted against the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Furthermore, even if the Chinese are paying a lot for it, they must value very highly the solidity of their bridgehead in East Africa.

J D I Boyd

(J. D. I. Boyd)
16 August, 1968

Mr. Murdoch

Copy sent to printers.

I think this is worth printing F.O/cl.

John Denson 20/8 p.a.

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Mr Denson. 20 Aug Instructions amended. JDIB 20/8

Ed (1626)

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Far Eastern Department,
Foreign Office,
LONDON, S.W.1.

With the Compliments of

D.STUART
26 July, 1968.

British High Commission,
Permanent House,
Independence Avenue,
P.O. Box 9200,
Dar es Salaam,
Tanzania.

CONFIDENTIAL

(14)

DAR 1/7

British High Commission,
DAR ES SALAAM.

26 July, 1968.

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- 6 AUG 1968
FC 8/2

Mr. Babu's Agrarian Master Plan

You will see from the Nationalist of 25 July, page 1, that the Minister of Lands, Settlement and Water Development, Mr. Babu, told the Nationalist in an interview that his Ministry was working on a ten-year programme to revolutionise agricultural areas of Tanzania and to boost the nation's agricultural income.

2. The report of the interview gives a fairly full sketch of the scheme, which appears to consist mainly of setting up state farms in every region to be used as models for peasants living in their neighbourhood and for nodal points from which technical advice and supervision will be disseminated to surrounding villages. The idea seems to be to employ teams of workers, drawn from one village at a time, on the farms for a period of about a year, during which time they will aquire expertise in various agricultural skills. These teams will then be sent back to put their knowledge into practice in their own villages. Mr. Babu apparently stated that flood control, irrigation and rural electrification would be priority subjects but he also mentioned training in such skills as the repairing of agricultural instruments, the manufacturing of locks, and the processing of agricultural products.

3. Mr. Babu in his interview said that small-scale projects would be set up in every part of Tanzania and that Chinese experts would carry out the necessary survey work. He also said that the cost of the whole scheme would be of the order of Shs.2,000 million (about £100 million). This appears to take up a reference which had somewhat puzzled us in Mr. Babu's budget estimates speech (see page 1 of the Standard of 13 July) to the effect that "China has agreed to work on a project for a Shs.2,000 million agricultural revolution in Tanzania and 20 experts will arrive in September to begin a survey". At that time Mr. Babu said that this agreement by the Chinese was one of the fruits of President Nyerere's recent visit to the Peoples' Republic of China. (He also mentioned

../ that a

R.G.Pettitt, Esq.,
East Africa Department,
Commonwealth Office,
LONDON, S.W.1.

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that a party of Korean irrigation experts working in Iringa would remain in Tanzania to find possibilities for similar developments and said that this was a similar result of the President's visit to Korea). There was some speculation in the press and diplomatic communities as to whether the Chinese Government had agreed during President Nyerere's visit to spend yet another £100 million on the development of Tanzania. This seemed impossible to believe, and we now feel that, however ambiguous Mr. Babu's present revelation of his plan, it is virtually certain that no such agreement has been made. No doubt the Chinese will be substantially involved in Mr. Babu's plans but not, as he is perhaps seeking to imply, on such an enormous scale.

4. These conclusions are to some extent confirmed by information we have received confidentially from an expatriate who might be supposed to know that there are no signs that a large agreement with China on agricultural development was concluded during Nyerere's visit - or is even in the offing.

5. We are copying this letter to Chancery, Peking, to Far Eastern Department, Foreign Office, and to Information Research Department.

(D. Stuart)

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Mr Boyd 13/7
Enters

Re-enclosed 17/7 Re entire Sino Tanzanian

J.B. Denson, Esq., O.B.E.,
Far Eastern Department,
Foreign Office.

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10 JUL 1968
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11/7

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS

OF THE OFFICE OF THE

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA

DE LA PART DU

HAUT COMMISSARIAT DU CANADA

BRITISH INTERESTS SECTION

DAR ES SALAAM

(D. STUART)

2 July, 1968 DAR 10/1

CONFIDENTIAL

13

Canadian High Commission,
British Interests Section
DAR ES SALAAM.

DAR 10/1

2 July, 1968.

Brigadier Sarakikya on his visit to China

Brigadier Sarakikya, Commander of the TPDF, was one of the party which accompanied President Nyerere on his recent visit to China. We have been reliably told that the Brigadier wasincluded in the party at short notice. He had been on leave in Uganda since accompanying the President to the Uganda People's Congress in early June. A few days before the departure of the party, he was recalled from leave and a TPDF aircraft was sent to Uganda to fetch him. We do not know the reason for this apparent haste.

2. Our Australian colleague, Jeremy Hearder, who knows the Brigadier quite well, talked to him on 28 June and has given us the following gist of his conversation.

3. "Sarakikya visited China in 1964 at the head of his own military delegation. Comparing his impressions of China at that time, he said that he noticed that nobody seemed to be smiling in China now, whereas they did when he first went there. He found that a very great many of the Generals in the Chinese army whom he had met in 1964 were "missing" and had evidently been purged in the course of the revolution.

4. "He said that Ho Ying, the Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania who left here in May last year but who has not yet officially terminated his post and who is technically still Dean of the diplomatic corps, was not seen at all during the visit but he had heard that he was still alive.

R.G. Pettitt, Esq.,
East Africa Department,
Commonwealth Office,
LONDON, S.W.1.

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5. "He said that the Chinese Premier Chou En Lai had said, on the day following the dinner at which representatives of several Communist countries had walked out in protest at his remarks on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, that his remarks had been very moderate and that he could have made them much stronger. Sarakikya said that Nyerere invited Chou En Lai to make a visit to Tanzania and Chou En Lai had jestingly replied that he would be happy to do so on condition that he was still alive and that the Red Guards had not got him.

6. "Sarakikya said that after the delegation had been photographed with Chinese leaders, the Tanzanian Ministers and himself had had a 45 minute audience with Chairman Mao Tse Tung. Sarakikya said that he was most impressed with Mao's knowledge and grasp of affairs. He said that when he had seen Mao Tse Tung in 1964 he had obviously been in ill health and was shivering during the interview. This time he seemed to be in good health."

7. We are, of course, seeking every opportunity to get more information on the visit to China and hope to be able to write further in due course.

8. I am copying this letter to Denson in Far Eastern Department and to John Reiss in IRD.

(D. STUART)

12

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CHINA
10 July, 1968
Section 1

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PRESIDENT NYERERE'S VISIT TO CHINA

Sir Donald Hopson to Mr. Stewart. (*Received 10 July*)

SUMMARY

The President visited China from the 18th to the 22nd of June. He was given a massive reception on his arrival. (Paragraphs 1–2.)

2. In his speech at the banquet of welcome Chou En-lai made major pronouncements on Viet-Nam and non-proliferation. In reply President Nyerere made a philosophical speech containing some unpalatable advice to the Chinese. (Paragraphs 3–4.)

3. The President had discussions with Chou En-lai and was given a reception by the Tanzanian Ambassador. He met Mao and Lin Piao and had further talks with Chou En-lai. (Paragraphs 5–6.)

4. At the farewell banquet the President made a long, rather academic speech which was probably not much more to Chinese taste than his first. Chou En-lai made a brief speech in reply. The departure of the delegation. (Paragraphs 7–8.)

5. The President first came to China in 1965. Sino-Tanzanian co-operation since then culminated in the Tanzam Railway Agreement signed last September. The Chinese may have tried to use the present visit to elicit expressions of support for Chinese policies. If so, they failed lamentably. But the visit may have reinforced Chou En-lai's personal standing in China. (Paragraphs 9–10.)

6. The failure by both sides to mention the railway agreement or Chinese aid has led to speculation here that the agreement may be in some doubt. In general the Chinese did not appear to get their money's worth from the visit, during which their present isolation in international affairs became particularly apparent. (Paragraphs 11–12.)

(Confidential) *Peking,*
Sir, *1 July, 1968.*

President Nyerere of Tanzania paid a four-day State visit to China from the 18th to the 22nd of June. In this despatch I have the honour to give an account of the visit, which was the President's second trip to China. A list of the officials who accompanied the President is included as an appendix to the despatch. As we have no diplomatic relations with Tanzania I was not invited to any of the functions, so this despatch is mainly based on reports from the Press and colleagues.

2. On their arrival at the airport on the 18th of June the President and his wife were greeted by a massive contingent of the top Chinese civilian and army leadership. Chou En-lai, although only Prime Minister, acted as the President's host throughout his visit, since the titular President, Liu Shao-ch'i, has been disgraced. Chou En-lai was accompanied at the airport by K'ang Sheng, Li Fu-ch'un, Ch'en Yi, Li Hsien-nien and Hsieh Fu-chih, together with the Army Chief-of-Staff, Huang Yung-sheng. The Tanzanians were given an old-style grade one reception such as is reserved only for the most important visitors. Hundreds of thousands of people were sent out in the noon-day heat to line the streets from the airport to the main square and the Peking newspapers were crammed with editorials

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and articles explaining the geographical position of Tanzania, its militant foreign policy and its debt to China.

3. The same evening President Nyerere and his party were treated to the customary banquet of welcome, over which Chou En-lai presided. Chou used the occasion to make pronouncements on Viet-Nam and the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, although he said nothing particularly new on either issue. His remarks on Viet-Nam were substantially the same as Ch'en Yi's speech at the Tanzanian National Day on the 26th of April, although he did not insist that final victory could only be won on the battlefield. Nevertheless he included an unmistakable attack upon the Paris peace talks and suggested that the Viet-Namese could not permit the Americans to gain at the conference table what they had failed to gain on the battlefield. Sino-Viet-Namese relations are at a low ebb at the moment and these remarks are unlikely to have improved them. Chou was on safer ground when he turned to non-proliferation since his guests were known to be opposed to the treaty and indeed had voted against it in the United Nations. Chou restated in detail the reasons for Chinese hostility to the treaty and went on to spell out China's general position on nuclear weapons in fairly moderate terms. At the same time he commended Tanzania's position on the treaty. In addition he paid tribute to Tanzania's struggle for independence and ended his speech by invoking the five principles of peaceful co-existence.

4. In reply President Nyerere made a speech remarkable for its lofty and philosophical language and avoiding controversial international issues. Nevertheless he came very much to the point in dealing with the problems of developing countries and made no bones about the need for these countries to make the best use of skilled personnel. He also spoke of the need for research in hospitals and universities and of the dangers of placing unqualified men in crucial positions. All of these views, however sensible, are anathema in the atmosphere of the Cultural Revolution. Some of them might even have come out of the mouth of the arch-criminal, Liu Shao-ch'i. The fact that most of the top Chinese leadership was there to hear him gave President Nyerere's remarks added point. Not surprisingly the speech was severely edited in the Chinese Press. Although in the absence of any records I cannot check this point, some of my colleagues assert that this was the first time a visiting Head of State's speech had not been reproduced in full in the Chinese newspapers.

5. The next day the President embarked upon official talks with Chou En-lai, who was accompanied by Ch'en Yi, Li Hsien-nien, Huang Yung-sheng, Wu Fa-hsien, the Air Force Commander and other senior army and civilian officials. While her husband got down to business Mrs. Nyerere was sent off to a textile mill making cotton underwear and to a commune, while others in the party went to the "Seventh of February" railway rolling stock mill. In the evening the Tanzanian Ambassador gave a reception in President Nyerere's honour, which was attended by another hefty group of Chinese officials headed by Chou En-lai. The speeches were brief and routine.

6. The following day the President was taken to an aerobatics display by four Chinese MiGs at an air force unit near Peking, and attended a reception given by African Missions. On the 21st of June, came the culmination of the visit when the President and his party were ushered into the presence of Mao and Lin Piao. In the television film of the occasion Mao looked fit and alert, but Lin Piao was scarcely seen at all. Earlier in the day the President had resumed his discussions with Chou En-lai, and the same group of Ministers and army commanders as before.

7. On the evening of the 21st of June the President gave a farewell banquet which was attended by most of the top Chinese leadership including Chou En-lai, Ch'en Po-ta, K'ang Sheng, Li Fu-ch'un, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Ch'en Yi and Li Hsien-nien. The President made a long, discursive and rather academic speech, parts of which left his audience a long way behind. Nevertheless, amid the clouds of verbiage he made several telling points. He stressed that friendship between countries is not exclusive and that a nation can be friendly with two other countries who are themselves on bad terms. In other words Tanzania intends to continue to rely as much on the West and the Soviet *bloc* as on China. He emphasised that friendship between African countries and China was possible although they disagreed on many issues. Nevertheless they had enough in common to make co-operation beneficial. In other words "do not try to bully Africans into toeing

the Chinese line on all issues". He made perhaps one small gesture to his hosts by spelling out in detail why Tanzania opposed the non-proliferation treaty, since his arguments on this point were similar to the Chinese case. But his aim in setting out Tanzania's position may equally well have been to show that Tanzania rejected the treaty for her own reasons and not in return for Chinese aid. He also warned that, although China and Tanzania's views on this subject coincided for the moment, they might well diverge in future. He made conventional references to independence movements in Africa and once more commended China as a country which has achieved real independence. It seems to me that this second speech, which the Chinese might have expected to be more to their taste than the first, was only a little less unpalatable. By contrast Chou En-lai made a short colourless speech which read in parts like a substitute for an official communiqué. The banquet was followed by a display of acrobatics given by a Tanzanian group which has been absorbing Chinese skills in Peking.

8. The President left Peking the next morning, the 22nd of June, for North Korea, and three days later passed through Peking on his way home. He was given a meal at the drab restaurant in Peking Airport by Chou En-lai and a host of Ministers and army commanders and left the same evening. The President reached Dar-es-Salaam on the 26th of June. By this time no communiqué had been issued for the visit and it was clear that there would be none.

9. President Nyerere first came to China in February 1965, some months before the Cultural Revolution was even on the horizon. During his stay he signed a treaty of friendship with China and his journey was followed by Chou En-lai's return visit to Tanzania in June. It was during this trip that Chou made his celebrated *faux pas* about the excellent revolutionary situation in Africa which raised the hackles of many African leaders. These two major visits have been succeeded by a continuing exchange of delegations at a lower level, although these were interrupted by the Cultural Revolution. Sino-Tanzanian co-operation and friendship culminated in the signing of the Tanzam Railway Agreement last September, according to which the Chinese have agreed to finance and build the Tanzania-Zambia railway which is likely to cost at least £100 million. The President probably came here this time at the insistence of the Chinese, in the hope of eliciting from him some expression of support for Chinese policies, at a moment when the Chinese leaders find themselves increasingly isolated in world affairs, especially over their attitude to the Paris talks. The Chinese may have calculated that with the railway agreement now getting under way, they were in a particularly good position to extort some favourable propaganda tit-bits from the Tanzanians.

10. If this was their object the Chinese must have been disappointed, as will be seen from the accounts of Nyerere's speeches above. The contrast between Chou En-lai's militant first speech on the President's arrival and his brief anodyne remarks at the farewell banquet, is a measure of their failure, as is the absence of a communiqué. On the other hand there is a chance that many of the President's remarks were to the taste of the moderate faction in the Chinese leadership. To this extent the visit may have strengthened their hand in dealing with the wilder Maoist fanatics. It was noticeable that in addition to standard Cultural Revolution rhetoric, Chou peppered his speeches with references to peaceful co-existence and the present visit may conceivably have been used to reinforce Chou's personal standing inside China.

11. The most curious feature of the visit was the failure of either side to mention the Tanzam Railway Agreement or Chinese aid in general. In view of the massive Chinese commitment to Tanzania this omission is extraordinary. I am not impressed by the argument advanced by some of my colleagues that the President spoke in too exalted a vein to concern himself with petty details like a £100 million railway agreement. His hosts would hardly have let such a golden opportunity pass of reminding him of Tanzania's debt to China. This silence has led to speculation here that the railway agreement itself may be in some doubt. There are reports that the Zambians are having cold feet about the project and it is just possible that the Tanzanians may be reassessing its value. On the other hand the Chinese themselves may be having second thoughts too, since they could have difficulty in providing the necessary financial and material resources. For the present one can only speculate.

12. On the whole the Chinese failed to get their money's worth out of this visit. They received no public thanks for their costly economic commitment to Tanzania; nor did they wring any useful expression of support for Chinese policies from their guests. Instead they were treated to a lecture on the economics of under-developed countries and the correct way to handle Africans. Above all the President's speeches spotlighted China's isolation in the world in a way in which the even most purblind Maoist could not ignore. In the long run this may prove to have been the most significant result of the visit.

I am sending copies of this despatch to the British Interests Section of the Canadian High Commission in Dar-es-Salaam, to Her Majesty's Representatives at Lusaka, Kampala, Nairobi, Pretoria, Cairo and Washington, to the Governor, Hong Kong and to the Political Adviser to the Commander-in-Chief Far East, Singapore.

I have, &c.

D. C. HOPSON.

ANNEX

PRESIDENT NYERERE'S ENTOURAGE

L. N. Sijaona: Minister of State, Second Vice-President's Office

I. M. Munanka: Minister of State, President's Office

C. Y. Mgonja: Minister of State, Foreign Affairs

Mrs. C. Y. Mgonja

Issa H. Mpoto: Regional Chairman, Ruvuma Region

J. A. Namata: Regional Commissioner, Mwanza Region

Mrs. J. A. Namata

Juma Almasi: National Executive Committee Member of Afro-Shirazi Party (ASP)

Ahmed Mahmud: Member of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council

Brigadier Sarakikya: Tanzanian People's Defence Forces (TPDF)

M. N. E. Shaidi: Inspector-General of Police

Michael Indadha: Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) Representative, Arusha Region

J. Marusi: Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) Representative, Musoma Region

Juma Mwapachu: Representative of the Youth League (YL) of the Tanganyika African National Union

J. C. Rwegasira: Representative of the National Union of Tanganyika Workers (NUTA)

Bi Asha Ngema: Representative of the Union of Women of Tanganyika (UWT)

AE Divn, please reply
EAD, C.O. IRD
IRD PUSD

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10 JUL 1968
FC3/2

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PRESIDENT NYERERE'S VISIT TO CHINA.

SUMMARY OF PEKING DESPATCH OF THE 1ST OF JULY, 1968.

1. The President visited China from the 18th to the 22nd of June. He was given a massive reception on his arrival. (Paragraphs 1 and 2).

2. In his speech at the banquet of welcome Chou En-lai made major pronouncements on Vietnam and non-proliferation. In reply President Nyerere made a philosophical speech containing some unpalatable advice to the Chinese. (Paragraphs 3 and 4).

3. The President had discussions with Chou En-lai and was given a reception by the Tanzanian Ambassador. He met Mao and Lin Piao and had further talks with Chou En-lai. (Paragraphs 5 and 6).

4. At the farewell banquet the President made a long, rather academic speech which was probably not much more to Chinese taste than his first. Chou En-lai made a brief speech in reply. The departure of the delegation. (Paragraphs 7 and 8).

5. The President first came to China in 1965. Sino-Tanzanian co-operation since then culminated in the Tanzam Railway Agreement signed last September. The Chinese may have tried to use the present visit to elicit expressions of support for Chinese policies. If so, they failed lamentably. But the visit may have reinforced Chou En-lai's personal standing in China. (Paragraphs 9 and 10).

6. The failure by both sides to mention the railway agreement or Chinese aid has led to speculation here that the agreement may be in some doubt. In general the Chinese did not appear to get their money's worth from the visit, during which their present isolation in international affairs became particularly apparent. (Paragraphs 11 and 12).

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Office of the British
Chargé d'Affaires,

Peking.

(PEK/8)

1 July, 1968.

Sir,

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/together

The Right Honourable Michael Stewart, M.P.,

etc. etc., etc.

CONFIDENTIAL

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3. The same evening President Nyerere and his party were treated to the customary banquet of welcome, over which Chou En-lai presided. Chou used the occasion to make pronouncements on Vietnam and the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, although he said nothing particularly new on either issue. His remarks on Vietnam were substantially the same as Ch'en Yi's speech at the Tanzanian National Day on the 26th of April, although he did not insist that final victory could only be won on the battlefield. Nevertheless he included an unmistakable attack upon the Paris peace talks and suggested that the Vietnamese could not permit the Americans to gain at the conference table what they had failed to gain on the battlefield. Sino-Vietnamese relations are at a low ebb at the moment and these remarks are unlikely to have

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5. The next day the President embarked upon official talks with Chou En-lai, who was accompanied by Ch'en Yi, Li Hsien-nien, Huang Yung-sheng, Wu Fa-hsien, the Air Force Commander and other senior Army and civilian officials. While her husband got down to business Mrs. Nyerere was sent off to a textile mill making cotton underwear and to a commune, while others in the party went to the "Seventh of February" railway rolling stock mill. In the evening the Tanzanian Ambassador gave a reception in President Nyerere's honour, which was attended by another hefty group of Chinese officials headed by Chou En-lai. The speeches were brief and routine.

6. The following day the President was taken to an aerobatics display by four Chinese Migs at an Air Force unit near Peking, and attended a reception given by African Missions. On the 21st of June, came the culmination of the visit when the President and his party were ushered into the presence of Mao and Lin Piao. In the television film of the occasion Mao looked fit and alert, but Lin Piao was scarcely seen at all. Earlier in the day the President had resumed his discussions with Chou En-lai, and the same group of Ministers and Army Commanders as before.

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7. On the evening of the 21st of June the President gave a farewell banquet which was attended by most of the top Chinese leadership including Chou En-lai, Ch'en Po-ta, K'ang Sheng, Li Fu-ch'un, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Ch'en Yi and Li Hsien-nien. The President made a long, discursive and rather academic speech, parts of which left his audience a long way behind. Nevertheless, amid the clouds of verbiage he made several telling points. He stressed that friendship between countries is not exclusive and that a nation can be friendly with two other countries who are themselves on bad terms. In other words Tanzania intends to continue to rely as much on the West and the Soviet bloc as on China. He emphasised that friendship between African countries and China was possible although they disagreed on many issues. Nevertheless they had enough in common to make co-operation beneficial. In other words "do not try to bully Africans into toeing the Chinese line on all issues". He made perhaps one small gesture to his hosts by spelling out in detail why Tanzania opposed the non-proliferation treaty, since his arguments on this point were similar to the Chinese case. But his aim in setting out Tanzania's position may equally well have been to show that Tanzania rejected the treaty for her own reasons and not in return for Chinese aid. He also warned that, although China and Tanzania's views on this

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subject coincided for the moment, they might well diverge in future. He made conventional references to independence movements in Africa and once more commended China as a country which has achieved real independence. It seems to me that this second speech, which the Chinese might have expected to be more to their taste than the first, was only a little less unpalatable. By contrast Chou En-lai made a short colourless speech which read in parts like a substitute for an official communiqué. The banquet was followed by a display of acrobatics given by a Tanzanian group which has been absorbing Chinese skills in Peking.

8. The President left Peking the next morning, the 22nd of June, for North Korea, and three days later passed through Peking on his way home. He was given a meal at the drab restaurant in Peking Airport by Chou En-lai and a host of Ministers and Army commanders and left the same evening. The President reached Dar-es-Salaam on the 26th of June. By this time no communiqué had been issued for the visit and it was clear that there would be none.

9. President Nyerere first came to China in February 1965, some months before the Cultural Revolution was even on the horizon. During his stay he signed a treaty of friendship with China and his journey was followed by Chou En-lai's return visit to Tanzania in June. It was during this trip

/that

that Chou made his celebrated faux pas about the excellent revolutionary situation in Africa which raised the hackles of many African leaders. These two major visits have been succeeded by a continuing exchange of delegations at a lower level, although these were interrupted by the Cultural Revolution. Sino-Tanzanian co-operation and friendship culminated in the signing of the Tanzam Railway Agreement last September, according to which the Chinese have agreed to finance and build the Tanzania-Zambia railway which is likely to cost at least £100 million. The President probably came here this time at the insistence of the Chinese, in the hope of eliciting from him some expression of support for Chinese policies, at a moment when the Chinese leaders find themselves increasingly isolated in world affairs, especially over their attitude to the Paris talks. The Chinese may have calculated that with the railway agreement now getting under way, they were in a particularly good position to extort some favourable propaganda tit-bits from the Tanzanians.

10. If this was their object the Chinese must have been disappointed, as will be seen from the accounts of Nyerere's speeches above. The contrast between Chou En-lai's militant first speech on the President's arrival and his brief anodyne remarks at the farewell banquet, is a measure of their failure, as is the absence of a communiqué.

/On the

On the other hand there is a chance that many of the President's remarks were to the taste of the moderate faction in the Chinese leadership. To this extent the visit may have strengthened their hand in dealing with the wilder Maoist fanatics. It was noticeable that in addition to standard Cultural Revolution rhetoric, Chou peppered his speeches with references to peaceful coexistence and the present visit may conceivably have been used to reinforce Chou's personal standing inside China.

11. The most curious feature of the visit was the failure of either side to mention the Tanzam Railway agreement or Chinese aid in general. In view of the massive Chinese commitment to Tanzania this omission is extraordinary. I am not impressed by the argument advanced by some of my colleagues that the President spoke in too exalted a vein to concern himself with petty details like a £100 million railway agreement. His hosts would hardly have let such a golden opportunity pass of reminding him of Tanzania's debt to China. This silence has led to speculation here that the railway agreement itself may be in some doubt. There are reports that the Zambians are having cold feet about the project and it is just possible that the Tanzanians may be reassessing its value. On the other hand the Chinese themselves may be having second thoughts too, since they could have difficulty in providing the necessary financial and material resources. For the present one can only speculate.

12. On the whole the Chinese failed to get their money's worth out of this visit. They received no public thanks for their costly economic commitment to Tanzania; nor did they wring any useful expression of support for Chinese policies from their guests. Instead they were treated to a lecture on the economics of under-developed countries and the correct way to handle Africans. Above all the President's speeches spotlighted China's isolation in the world in a way in which the even most purblind Maoist could not ignore. In the long run this may prove to have been the most significant result of the visit.

I am sending copies of this despatch to The British Interests Section of the Canadian High Commission in Dar-es-Salaam, to Her Majesty's Representatives at Lusaka, Kampala, Nairobi, Pretoria, Cairo and Washington, to the Governor, Hong Kong and to the Political Adviser to the Commander-in-Chief Far East, Singapore.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Donald Hopson

(D. C. Hopson)

ANNEX TO PEKING DESPATCH OF 1 JULY, 1968

PRESIDENT NYERERE'S ENTOURAGE

L. N. Sijaona: Minister of State, Second Vice-President's Office.

I. M. Munanka: Minister of State, President's Office.

C. Y. Mgonja: Minister of State, Foreign Affairs.

Mrs. C. Y. Mgonja.

Issa H. Mpoto: Regional Chairman, Ruvuma Region.

J. A. Namata: Regional Commissioner, Mwanza Region.

Mrs. J. A. Namata.

Juma Almasi; National Executive Committee Member of Afro-Shirazi Party (A.S.P.).

Ahmed Mahmud: Member of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council.

Brigadier Sarakikya: Tanzanian People's Defence Forces (T.P.D.F.).

M. N. E. Shaidi: Inspector General of Police.

Michael Indadha: Tanganyika African National Union (T.A.N.U.) Representative, Arusha Region.

J. Marusi: Tanganyika African National Union (T.A.N.U.) Representative, Musoma Region.

Juma Mwapachu: Representative of the Youth League (Y.L.) of The Tanganyika African National Union.

J. C. Rwegasira: Representative of The National Union of Tanganyika Workers (N.U.T.A.)

Bi Asha Ngema Representative of the Union of Women of Tanganyika (U.W.T.)

PRESS DEPARTMENT OF
THE OFFICE OF THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES
OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

49 Portland Place,
LONDON, W.1
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F (11)

PRESS RELEASE

RECEIVED IN
ARCHIVES No.31
- 2 JUL 1968
FC 3/2

No.68022 Wednesday, June 26, 1968.

CHAIRMAN MAO
AND VICE-CHAIRMAN LIN PIAO
RECEIVE PRESIDENT NYERERE

Our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao on June 21 received President Julius K. Nyerere of the United Republic of Tanzania, his wife and other Tanzanian friends.

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao warmly shook hands with President Nyerere, his wife and other guests when the latter arrived at the reception hall. They posed for a photograph with all the Tanzanian friends. The guests enthusiastically applauded to greet Chairman Mao. Chairman Mao, too, applauded and waved to them.

Then Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao had a cordial, friendly talk with President Nyerere and other Tanzanian guests accompanying him: L.N. Sijaona, Minister of State, Second Vice-President's Office; I.M. Bhoke Munanka, Minister of State, President's Office; C.Y. Mgonja, Minister of State, Foreign Affairs; E.p. Mwaluko, Tanzanian Ambassador to China; and Brigadier Sarakikya of the Tanzanian People's Defence Forces (T.P.D.F.).

Among the other Tanzanian friends who were received were Mrs. C.Y. Mgonja, Issa H. Mpoto, J.A. Namata and his wife, Juma Almasi, Ahmed Mahmud, Paul Sozigwa, M.N.E. Shaidi, E.C. Mzena, Chande S. Alli, Lt. Col. M.W. Chacha, F.K. Rwegarulila, A.M. Nhonoli, Major H. Mwakipesile, Michael Indadha, J.Marusi, Juma Mwapachu, J.C. Rwegasira, Bi. Asha Ngema, P.N. Mgaya, J.A. Msolomi, J.W. Butiku, L.L. Ngatwika, B.M. Clemens, N. Omari, Miss M. Mwaimu, P. Bwimbo, J. Fale, S. Kipanga, J. Katabaro and members of the Tanzanian Acrobatic Troupe studying in Peking.

Present on the occasion were leading members of various departments of the Party and state: Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Chiang Ching, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Huang Yung-sheng and Wu Fa-hsien.

Vice-Premiers Chen Yi and Li Hsien-nien and Wen Yu-cheng, Deputy-chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, were present.

PREMIER CHOU EN-LAI'S SPEECH
AT PEKING BANQUET

Following is the text of Premier Chou En-lai's speech at the farewell banquet given by President Nyerere in Peking on the evening of June 21:

Your Excellency President Julius K. Nyerere and
Madame Nyerere,
Distinguished guests from Tanzania,
Friends and comrades,

This evening I am attending this farewell banquet given by His Excellency President Nyerere and Madame Nyerere with a feeling of regret that they will soon leave. Please allow me, on behalf of the Chinese comrades present at this banquet, to express thanks for their invitation.

His Excellency the President's current visit in China, short as it is, is a very successful one. During the visit, Chairman Mao Tse-tung and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao had a cordial conversation with His Excellency the President. We had a sincere and amicable exchange of views on the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries and on international questions of common interest to both sides. His Excellency the President and the other distinguished guests from Tanzania also visited our factories, a people's commune and units of the People's Liberation Army. They made contacts with the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. No doubt all this will further increase our mutual understanding, enhance the friendship and cooperation between our two countries, and thus contribute to the strengthening of the Afro-Asian people's common cause of unity against imperialism.

His Excellency the President has spoken highly of China's great proletarian cultural revolution and highly praised the revolutionary spirit of the Chinese people. This is a great support and encouragement to the Chinese people. The great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led personally by our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung is to ensure that our socialist state will never change its political colour. Acting on the teachings of Chairman Mao, we are now seizing all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution by firmly relying on the broad masses of the people. We are deeply convinced that to carry through to the end China's great proletarian cultural revolution also conforms to the fundamental interests of all the revolutionary peoples of the world. We will certainly unite with all the peoples of the world who oppose imperialism and colonialism to carry through to the end the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its accomplices and lackeys.

It is by no means accidental that the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Tanzania have developed so smoothly. Our relations are based on the struggle to oppose imperialism and colonialism and safeguard national independence. We both oppose nuclear blackmail, nuclear

monopoly and the so-called nuclear protection and oppose nuclear colonialism. In his speech just now, His Excellency the President has once again reiterated Tanzania's praiseworthy clear stand on the so-called "treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons". We both firmly support the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggles for liberation. In our mutual relations, we both adhere to the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence and oppose big-nation chauvinism. In our struggles, we support each other. In national construction, we help each other. We treat each other as equals and respect each other at all times; we never interfere in each other's internal affairs and never impose one's will on the other. We fear no attempt by any enemy to sow discord in our friendship, which has broad prospects for development.

His Excellency the President and Madame Nyerere will leave China tomorrow morning. I request His Excellency to carry back the profound friendship of the 700 million Chinese people to our Tanzanian brothers and to all our African brothers.

Now please raise your glasses and drink a toast

To the prosperity of the United Republic of Tanzania and the happiness of its people,

To the friendship between the peoples of China and Tanzania,

To the Afro-Asian people's unity against imperialism,

To the health of His Excellency President Nyerere and Madame Nyerere,

To the health of all the other distinguished guests from Tanzania,

To the health of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao,

To the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

To the health of all our friends and comrades present here!

- End -

PRESS DEPARTMENT OF
THE OFFICE OF THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES
OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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PRESS RELEASE

RECEIVED IN
ARCHIVES No.31
26 JUN 1968
FC3/2

No.68021 Wednesday, June 19, 1968

PREMIER CHOU EN-LAI SPEAKS AT STATE BANQUET

Following are excerpts from Premier Chou En-lai's speech at the state banquet he gave on the evening of June 18 in honour of President Nyerere of Tanzania:

At a time when China's great proletarian cultural revolution has entered the stage for the seizure of all-round victory, His Excellency President Nyerere has made light of travelling thousands of miles and come to our country for a friendly visit. This is a great support and encouragement to the Chinese people. We are convinced that His Excellency the President's current visit will surely make new contributions to the further strengthening of the militant friendship between our two peoples and the Afro-Asian people's cause of unity against imperialism.

Under the leadership of President Nyerere, the United Republic of Tanzania has resolutely defended its national independence and state sovereignty and actively supported the national liberation movement of Africa, and thus won the respect of the African people. Inspired by the Arusha Declaration, the Tanzanian people have followed the policy of self-reliance, worked hard to build their country and achieved remarkable successes. We sincerely wish the Tanzanian people continued victorious advance along the path of the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and of independent development.

At present, the situation of the anti-imperialist revolution of the people of the world is excellent.

In Africa, the peoples of Mozambique, Angola, Guinea (Bissau), Zimbabwe and South Africa are launching fierce and sustained attacks on the stubborn strongholds of colonialism and racism. The Arab peoples' struggle against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors is growing in depth. Although twists and turns and difficulties may still appear on the African and Arab peoples' road of advance, they will certainly win final victory so long as they persevere in the struggle.

The 31 million heroic Vietnamese people have dealt heavy blows at the U.S. aggressors in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. While intensifying its war of aggression, U.S. imperialism is busy carrying out peace talk schemes in a vain attempt to gain at the conference table what it cannot get in the battlefield. This is what the Vietnamese people cannot permit. Responding to the call of their great leader President Ho Chi Minh, the entire Vietnamese people are getting united still more closely, persevering in the protracted war and valiantly fighting for the great goal of thoroughly defeating the U.S. aggressors

and liberating the whole of Viet Nam.

With the vigorous development of the Asian, African and Latin American people's struggle against imperialism and colonialism, great storms of revolutionary mass movement have recently swept Europe and North America, the heartland of the capitalist world. These storms, which mark the new awakening of the masses of the people in the Western countries and a new stage in their revolutionary struggle, are fiercely pounding on the decadent old world headed by U.S. imperialism.

The development of the international situation has never been so favourable to the peoples of the world as it is today.

Recently the United States and the Soviet Union, working in collusion with each other, railroaded the so-called "treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons" through the U.N. General Assembly under their manipulation. This is another big conspiracy and swindle they have engineered against the people of all countries. In so doing, they vainly attempt to consolidate their nuclear monopoly, turn the non-nuclear countries into their "protectorates" and press forward with a new type of colonialism, nuclear colonialism.

However, their conspiracy has been boycotted and opposed by many countries from the very outset. Here, it must be mentioned in particular that Tanzania has emphatically exposed the neo-colonialist nature of this treaty and resolutely opposed it. We express our admiration for Tanzania's spirit of defying brute force and upholding justice.

Our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung pointed out long ago: "Those who refuse to be enslaved will never be cowed by the atom bombs and hydrogen bombs in the hands of the U.S. imperialists." Nuclear weapons cannot block the great torrent of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the people of the world. Nuclear weapons can save neither imperialism nor modern revisionism.

From the very first day China develops her nuclear weapons, her aim has been to break the nuclear monopoly by big powers and realize equality among all countries, big or small, and eventually to eliminate nuclear weapons. We firmly stand for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and have repeatedly declared that we will never be the first to use nuclear weapons. We believe that we will certainly attain our goal.

After two years of vigorous struggles, the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led personally by our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung has now entered the stage for the seizure of all-round victory. President Nyerere has said that China's great cultural revolution is to "keep alive both the spirit and the objective of the revolution." This is a praise for and support to the great cultural revolution of our country. We will certainly not disappoint the hopes of our friends. Proletarian internationalism is the supreme principle guiding our country's foreign policy. We will continue to make great efforts to develop our relations with friendly countries

on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence. We will unite still more closely with the people of all countries and carry through to the end the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and the struggle against modern revisionism.

PEKING GIVES ROUSING WELCOME TO TANZANIAN PRESIDENT

Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, his wife and his party received a rousing welcome from hundreds of thousands of revolutionary people in the Chinese capital when they arrived by special plane on the afternoon of June 18.

President Nyerere is on a state visit at the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China. He is visiting China at a time when the Chinese people are striving for all-round victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. This marks a new development of solidarity against imperialism and of friendly relations between the two countries and the two peoples.

Among those present at the airport were: Premier Chou En-lai; Kang Sheng, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Advisor to the Cultural Revolution Group under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Li Fu-chun, Chen Yi, and Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premiers; Hsieh Fu-chih, Vice-Premier and Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the N.P.C.; and Comrade Teng Ying-chao.

A grand ceremony was held at the airport which flew national flags of China and Tanzania. The band played the national anthems of the two countries. President Nyerere, accompanied by Premier Chou En-lai, reviewed a guard of honour formed by units of the ground, naval and air forces of the Chinese P.L.A., Peking people's militia and Red Guards.

Peking was festively decorated. Red banners and national flags of the two countries fluttered in the air. Long streamers hung across the streets. The welcomers beat drums and cymbals. They held aloft portraits of Chairman Mao and President Nyerere and waved red-covered copies of "Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung". Greeting their comrades-in-arms from the anti-imperialist front in Africa, the crowds shouted: "Long live the friendship between the people of China and Tanzania!" and "Long live solidarity among the Afro-Asian people!"

- End -

PRESS DEPARTMENT OF
THE OFFICE OF THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES
OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

49 Portland Place,
LONDON, W.1
Telephone: LANgham 6905

PRESS RELEASE

No.68020 Wednesday, June 19, 1968

CHINA OPPOSES U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY POLITICAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

Vice-Premier Chen Yi declared in Peking on June 11 that the Chinese Government and people opposed the resolution peddling the so-called treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons adopted by the Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly. "It is an out-and-out unequal treaty", he stated.

Chen Yi was speaking at the reception given by Nepalese Ambassador to China Ranadhir Subba to celebrate the birthday of the King of Nepal.

Chen Yi said, "Yesterday, under the manipulation of big powers, the Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution peddling the so-called treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. This is a major plot to preserve nuclear monopoly by big powers and to oppose China and the peoples of the world. This treaty is a product of power politics played by big powers and is an out-and-out unequal treaty. The Chinese Government and people resolutely oppose it."

Chen Yi condemned those who were feverishly tailing after imperialism and modern revisionism in going all out to slander and vilify China and in running hither and thither for sinister activities in an attempt to knock together a new anti-Chinese alliance.

"As a matter of fact, they have long wrecked the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence they themselves once supported, and have all along indulged in big-nation chauvinism and expansionism. They will never succeed in their anti-Chinese conspiracy", he stated.

The consolidation and development of the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Nepal set an example of friendship and good-neighbourliness between countries with defferent social systems, Chen Yi said. "It is the liberated Chinese people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought who first initiated and consistently carried out the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence," he stated.

INDIAN MILITARY PLANES INTRUDE INTO CHINA'S AIR SPACE

The Indian reactionary Government has recently on nine successive occasions dispatched military planes to

intrude into the air space over Yatung area of China's Tibet and carry out provocative reconnaissance activities. Hsinhua News Agency has been authorized to issue a serious warning against these intrusive actions by Indian planes.

At 08:50 and 09:15 on May 28, Indian planes flew two sorties through Chukhalung Pass on the Sino-Sikkim border and intruded 25 kilometres deep into Chinese territory. At 07:45 hours May 31, one Indian plane penetrated through Nyacham La Pass 40 kilometres deep into Chinese territory, circled and reconnoitred over Chhung La and Tui La. At 13:10 hours the same day, another Indian plane intruded through Nyacham La Pass penetrating 10 kilometres into Chinese territory. At 10:27 hours on June 1, one Indian plane flew through Chu La Pass and intruded 15 kilometres into Chinese territory. At 07:30 hours on June 2, another Indian plane penetrated 6 kilometres into Chinese territory through Chukhalung Pass.

At 14:04 hours on June 4, an Indian plane, flying from Natu La Pass, intruded over China's Yatung and the area north of it carrying out reconnaissance and provocation. At 18:38 hours on the same day, an Indian plane intruded from the north through Chu La Pass and penetrated two kilometres into Chinese territory. At 18:49 hours, an Indian plane intruded from Thanka La Pass and penetrated eleven kilometres into China's territorial air space, circling and reconnoitering.

The Indian reactionaries, having thrown themselves into the arms of U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, have lately frequently dispatched military planes to intrude into China's air space for the purpose of military provocation, deliberately created tension on the Sino-Sikkim border, and actively cooperated with U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionist renegade clique in their joint anti-China campaign. The Chinese authorities concerned are watching these events very closely.

- End -

Confidential Reference Ephemeral

FC 3/2 (9)

Mr. Boyd - a/a.

Mr. S. Heasberry, DEL would no doubt like to see this. Matters of economic interest used to be copied to DEL by your Dept.

[signature]
Cyclo
18/6/68

X I.R.D would be very interested to see a copy of EAD's piece if possible please.

K. Saunders
1/7

Mr Boyd : F.E.D.

Y PUSD would also like a copy, please.

[signature]
27.

EAD, CO :: Could you please obtain the two information papers at X + Y? [illegible] 10/7

~~FCO/DEL a/a Mr Wray Little at Q for Mr Hawkins + Mr. Jo~~

PTO

Ed (4206)

done 19/7
B. Rodda

2302 pl copy [298] of PE 9/2
to PUSD and IRD and return this
file to Mr Boyd, FED, who
already has a copy of [298].

18/7

FE Dirn Copies
Copy A Collin
Miss Y L Newton
IRD
...
Mr. Jy 24/7

RESTRICTED

OFFICE OF THE BRITISH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, PEKING.

PEK/8

31 May, 1968.

RECEIVED IN ARCHIVES No.31
11 JUN 1968
FC3/12

My dear John,

The Zambian Chargé here, Mr. Lumbi, had some interesting things to say about the Tanzam Railway when we spoke to him at a reception on 30 May. We are at a certain disadvantage here in not knowing precisely how much information on the railway is available to you, but at the risk of retailing something which has already been in the newspapers, I am passing on what Mr. Lumbi said.

2. Mr. Lumbi began by confirming that the original figure mentioned as the estimated cost of the project was £100,000,000 at the pre-devaluation rate. This was eventually to be split half and half between Zambia and Tanzania. Bearing in mind devaluation he reckoned that Tanzania and Zambia would eventually have to foot a bill of something like £60,000,000 each. Repayment, which was interest free, would begin 5 years after the completion of the project. He estimated that the survey work would take about 18 months and the construction about 3½ years. So the Tanzanians and Zambians would not actually begin repayments for another 10 years or so. He seemed to think that the Guinean-Malian railway, on which the Chinese have just signed an agreement, was to be financed on roughly the same basis.

3. I think it would be useful for us to have a resumé from you or from other recipients of this letter of how much we know about the project.

4. Incidentally, I had the impression that Lumbi was pretty fed up with Mwiinga's dilly-dallying in Lusaka. Apparently, Lumbi cannot return home to fetch his family out until his Ambassador gets here. I understand that when Mrs. Lumbi and the children do come out they will be going to the Indian school here, which I mentioned in my letter of 6 May, 1968, so I imagine that is where the Mwiinga children will go too.

5. I am copying this letter to Gore-Booth in Lusaka, Unwin in Zambia-Malawi Dept., Spendlove in Washington and Walden in Hong Kong.

Yours ever,

Leonard

(L. V. Appleyard)

J. D. I. Boyd, Esq.,
FAR EASTERN DEPARTMENT,
FOREIGN OFFICE.

RESTRICTED

OFFICE OF THE
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA

HAUT COMMISSARIAT DU CANADA

June 5, 1968.

Mr. John Boyd,
Far Eastern Department.

Guéa
China/
Tanzania

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS
OF THE OFFICE OF THE
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA

DE LA PART DU
HAUT COMMISSARIAT DU CANADA

J. W. GRAHAM

(8)

FM DSLAM JUN3/63 CONFD

TO [redacted]T EXTER 340 PRIORITY DE LDN

INFO LDN T T HKONG DE OTT WSHDC DE LDN

NYERERE-VISIT TO CHINA

PRESIDEN NYERER IS TO VISIT CHINA AND NORTHKOREA LATER THIS MONTH AT INVITATION OF CHINESE GOVT AND PRESIDENT KV IL SUNG. VISIT TO CHINA WILL BE FROM JUN18 TO JUN21 AND TO NORTHKOREA FROM JUN22 TO JUN24.NYERERE IS EXPECTED BACK IN DSLAM JUN26. HE WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY MRS NYERERE,MINISTER OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,CY MGONJA,MINISTER OF STATE ESTABLISHMENTS, BHOKE MUNANKA AND MINISTER OF STATE SECOND VICE PRESIDENTS OFFICE, LAWI SIJOANA.ALSO INCLUDED WILL BE INSPECTOR GEN OF POLICE, OFFICIALS OF ANU AND AFRO SHIRAZI PARTIES,TANU YOUTH LEAGUE, NUTA AND UWT.NO/NO OFFICIALS WHO DEAL WITH AID OF DEFENCE SEEM TO BE INCLUDED IN PARTY.

2.THIS WILL BE NYERERES SECOND STATE VISIT TO CHINA-FIRST ONE TOOK PLACE IN FEB/65 FOLLOWING CHOU EN LAIS VISIT TO TANZANIA- AND IT WILL BE FIRST OCCASION ON WHICH HE HAS PAID MORE THAN ONE STATE VISIT TO SAME COUNTRY.SECOND VICE PRESIDENT KAWAWA HAS VISITED NORTHKOREA PREVIOUSLY AND VICE PRESIDENT WUK OF NORTH KOREA HAS BEEN TO TANZANIA TWICE.

3.GENERAL PURPOSE OF VISIT SEEMS TO BE TO STRENGTHEN RELATIONS BETWEEN TANZANIA AND COUNTRY WHICH IS GIVING HER CONSIDERABLE ASSISTANCE.AID,ESPECIALLY TAN-ZAM RAILWAY,WILL NO/NO DOUBT BE MAJOR SUBJ OF DISCUSSION.VIETNAM,ON WHICH TANZANIA SUPPORTS POSITION

...2

OF NORTH,IS LIKELY TO BE ANOTHER ONE.

4.THERE IS RUMOUR THAT NYERERE IS PLANNING VISITS TO RUSSIA AND INDIA LATER IN YEAR.

WCA (7)

Second copy for entry in ~~EA~~ Dept.

Top copy sent to ~~W.C.A.~~ E.A. Dept.

RECEIVED IN ARCHIVES No.31 - 5 JUN 1968 FCO 7/2

EN CLAIR
PEKING TO FOREIGN OFFICE
TELNO 523 4 JUNE, 1968
UNCLASSIFIED

ADDSD TO FO TEL NO 523 OF 4/6 RPT TO HONG KONG POLAD SPORE WASHINGTON DAR ES SALAAM.

PEOPLE'S DAILY AND NCNA OF 3 JUNE ANNOUNCE THAT PRESIDENT NYERERE OF TANZANIA WILL QUOTE SHORTLY UNQUOTE PAY A STATE VISIT TO CHINA.

RECEIVED IN ARCHIVES No. 16 - 4 JUN 1968

SIR D. HOPSON

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(6)

RECEIVED IN
ARCHIVES No. 31
30 MAY 1968
FE3/2

FED

BBC MON TESTING TESTING 2030

B58 NYERERE OPENS CHINESE-BUILT POLICE COLLEGE EXTENSION

(DAR ES SALAAM RADIO) PRESIDENT NYERERE TODAY OFFICIALLY OPENED A NEW BUILDING WORTH 8,000,000 SHILLINGS AT THE POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL, MOUHI, WHICH HAS BEEN BUILT WITH CHINESE AID. PRESENT AT THE CEREMONY WERE THE MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS, MR. MASWANYA, WHO IN AN ADDRESS, PRAISED THE CHINESE PEOPLE AND SAID THAT TANZANIANS HAD A LOT TO LEARN FROM THEM.

END BBC MON 2035 23/5 SB (NI)

Copy also on FC6/95 (5)

Enter

① Copy to A.J. Laing Esq. East Africa Dept, CO.

② WCAD (attn Mr Wilcock) Cc 2nd.

RECEIVED IN ARCHIVES No. 3
14 MAY 1968
F23/2

RESTRICTED

(PEK/8)

Office of the British
Chargé d'Affaires,

PEKING.

7 May, 1968.

then pse
F23 14/5

My dear John,

Sino-Tanzanian relations are in a particularly flourishing state at the moment. You will have seen the report of the latest batch of agreements on the Tanzam Railway which were signed in Dar-el-Salaam on 27 April (Dar-es-Salaam telegram No. 317 of 29 April). The amount of the Chinese loan has still not been revealed, however, and we were interested to hear from a member of the Danish Embassy that in a recent discussion with the Tanzanian First Secretary here, the latter, although cagey, sought to leave the impression that it was something of the order of £100 million which is often quoted as the cost of the project. It certainly seems most unlikely that the Chinese would be prepared to - or could - commit anything like this sum. The Tanzanian said that nothing had been decided on the question of where to obtain locomotives and rolling stock once the railway has been completed. One of the suggestions sometimes made is that the Chinese are hoping that their help with the railway will enable them to sell their own products in this field, not only in Tanzania and Zambia but elsewhere in Africa.

2. On the question of military training, in the same conversation with the Dane, the Tanzanian said that he had recently paid a visit to a group of about 100 Tanzanians who are now undergoing training on a PLA camp near Tientsin.

3. Tanzanian National Day was celebrated here in customary style. Chou En-lai, Ch'en Yi and Kuo Mo-jo attended the Tanzanian reception. Ch'en Yi, who was in particularly good form, made a truculent speech in which he denounced the pause in bombing as "a sheer conspiracy, an out-and-out fraud". He also made the usual plea for greater reliance on armed struggle in Africa, and in Southern Africa in particular. In reply the Tanzanian Ambassador made an obsequious speech full of praise for the Cultural Revolution and ending with the complete ritual incantation to Mao - "the great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman". He also made due mention of Chinese aid in Tanzania and noted that "almost all Chinese-funded projects" had been completed on schedule.

4. We have noticed that over the past few months the Chinese have been devoting rather less attention than before to Mali, Guinea and the Congo (B) in their propaganda.

/The Congo

J. D. I. Boyd, Esq.,
Far Eastern Department.

See para 4.
Mr Young
Mr Wilcock 21/5
Mr. Evelegh 22/5
Eric D. Nelson
20/5/68

RESTRICTED

The Congo (B) used to be quoted particularly often as the paradigm of Maoist success in Africa. We have the impression that the Chinese are coming to the conclusion that in view of their possible massive investment in the Tanzam Railway Tanzania and Zambia are a better bet than the West African States for gaining a foothold in Africa. The Chinese press is devoting a good deal of space to "armed struggle" in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa so that they may hope to support the rebels there from Tanzania or Zambia.

I am sending copies of this letter to Chancery at Lusaka, to the British Interest Section Canadian High Commission, Dar-es-Salaam, to Kathleen Draycott in IRD, Frank Brewer in JRD, Roy Spendlove in Washington, Ashworth and George Walden in Hong Kong, Reg Hibbert in Singapore and McKearney in PUSD.

Yours ever,

Lennam.

(L. V. APPLEYARD)

Reference F23/2 (4)

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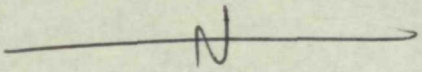
FC6/9 (4).



CONFIDENTIAL

(FC 3/2/3)

FOREIGN OFFICE,
S.W.1.

1 August, 1967

Thank you for your letter of 18 July about the visit of the Tanzanian military delegation to Peking. East African Department were very interested to have your speculations on the purpose of the visit, as these correspond fairly closely to their own.

For the past two and a half years the T.P.D.F. has been being trained by the Canadians under a military assistance programme, which besides the provision of training facilities in Canada, includes a training advisory team helping to set up and run a Training Centre in Morogoro. One of their aims has been to ensure that the Tanzanians standardise on equipment, which means Western, and principally British. However there have been muddles over the placing of indents with the Crown Agents, and some delays in the meeting of orders by the Ministry of Defence, and we understand that Colonel Kashmiri could well have been looking into the possibility of alternative sources of supply. Similarly, as the Tanzanians cannot obtain all the places that they need at Sandhurst and Mons, they may have been making alternative arrangements until their own Military Academy is ready.

(D.C. Wilson)
Far Eastern Department

P.J. Weston, Esq.,
PEKING

P.S. Could I just remind you that the terms of our Office Circular 1/66, drawn up in consultation with the Protecting Power, oblige us to copy correspondence on other than routine matters to the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, when it is addressed or repeated to Dar-es-Salaam.

Copied to: A.D. Laing (East African Dept. C.O.)
D. Stuart (Confidential & Personal)
(Canadian H.C. Dar-es-Salaam)

DEPT. of EXTNL. AFFAIRS, OTTAWA.

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Desp. in Reg. 3/8.

Registry No. FC3/2/3

31/5

DRAFT Letter

Type 1 + 3

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~~Secret.~~
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~~Unclassified.~~

To:— P.J.Weston,
Office of the British Charge d'Affaires,
PEKING

From
D.C.Wilson
Telephone No. & Ext.

Department
Far Eastern

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PS. Could I just remind you that the terms of our Office Circular 1/66, drawn up in consultation with the Protecting Power, oblige us to copy correspondence on other than routine matters to the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, when it is addressed or repeated to Dar-es-Salaam.

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31 JUL 1967
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A.D. Laing
East Africa Dept.
C.O.

Duncan Stuart Esqr. (CONFIDENTIAL & PERSONAL).
Canadian H.C.
Dar-es-Salaam

D.C.W. 27/7

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN

(83125) St.8.

Reference FC3/2 W.3

Mr. Wilson,

We were very grateful to have this piece from Petrina on the Tanzanian visit. You might like to send them this reply we have drafted thanking them, confirming the views of para 5. of their letter.

A. D. Lamey

26. vii

Dear Denis.

(C.L. 27/7)

RECEIVED IN ARCHIVES No.31
24 JUL 1967
FC3/2

CONFIDENTIAL

(1041/67)

Office of the British Chargé d'Affaires,
PEKING.

18 July, 1967

My Dear David,

We have been keeping an eye on the Tanzanian military delegation which visited China from 24 June to 14 July. The delegation was led by Lieutenant Colonel S.M.A. Kashmiri, Chief of Logistics and Engineering of the People's Defence Armed Forces of Tanzania and came on a "friendly visit at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Defence".

2. Despite the length of the delegation's stay, we know very little about how they occupied themselves. On 25 June, they were banqueted by the Chinese Ministry of Defence. The top Chinese present, who also greeted the Tanzanians at the Airport and looked after them throughout their tour, were Peng Shao-hui, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A. and T'ang T'ien-chi, Deputy Director of the P.L.A. General Logistics Department. The speeches on this occasion contained little of interest. Peng Shao-hui congratulated Tanzania on her support for national liberation movements in various countries and said he was convinced that the visit of the military delegation would further the mutual understanding between the peoples and armies of the two countries. In his reply Lieutenant Colonel Kashmiri congratulated China on the explosion of the H bomb, a success which he said had heightened the morale of the peoples of Asia and Africa. He said that the delegation's visit was another step towards a "closer liaison" between their two armed forces. He hoped to "draw from the wealth of China's practical experience".

3. On 28 June the delegation left Peking on a tour of north-east China. They stayed in Shenyang, Changchun and Harbin and visited a military institute, factories and state farms. They returned to Peking on 4 July. On 6 July the Tanzanian Ambassador to China, Mwaluko, gave a reception for the delegation. The speeches by the Ambassador and Peng Shao-hui were routine exchanges of compliments.

4. On 10 July the delegation left Peking for Shanghai. They were seen off at Peking Airport by Peng Shao-hui and Pan Chen-wu, Deputy Director of the General Office of the Chinese Ministry of Defence, and were accompanied on their journey by T'ang T'ien-chi. On 13 July they were banqueted again in Shanghai by the Chinese Ministry of Defence. T'ang T'ien-chi, in his speech, spoke fulsomely about the success of the Cultural Revolution under the guidance of Mao's thought and said that China would unswervingly carry out the five principles guiding her relations with African countries and the eight principles guiding her economic aid to

/foreign

D.C. Wilson, Esq.,
Far Eastern Department,
Foreign Office, S.W.1.

CONFIDENTIAL

foreign countries. Lieutenant Colonel Kashmiri, in reply, said that the assistance to the liberation struggle of oppressed nations in Asia and Africa rendered by China was a "very great inspiration". With such support and aid from China Tanzania would be able to overcome her difficulties. The delegation left China on 14 July.

5. This is a pretty thin account of the delegation's activities during the three weeks they spent here. There has been no public reference to talks of any kind, although there must obviously have been some, and no indication that the delegation met Lin Piao, who as Minister of Defence might have been expected to allow them a courtesy call. We must assume that the fact that Colonel Kashmiri is Chief of Logistics and Engineering in the Tanzanian Armed Forces is relevant. In the past Chinese military training for Tanzania is believed to have concentrated on wireless and field telephone communication, mortar and small arms fire, transport and general field craft. Perhaps the Tanzanians are being invited by the Chinese to invest in new equipment or training methods related to these aspects of military activity. However I regret that this is pure speculation and we have not felt able to attempt to prise information from the Tanzanian Embassy here as to the true purpose of the visit.

6. I am sending copies of this letter to East African Department, Commonwealth Office and the British Interests Section, Canadian High Commission, Dar es Salaam.

Yours Ever
John.

(P. J. Weston)

(1)

TOP COPY

RECEIVED IN ARCHIVES No.31
28 APR 1967
FC3/2.

En Clair

PRIORITY PEKING TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Tel.No. 427 27 April 1967.

UNCLASSIFIED

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 427 of 27 April.
Repeated for information to Washington POLAD Singapore Governor Hong Kong Djakarta Saigon and Hanoi.

People's Daily of 27 April reports that Chou En-lai and Chen Yi attended yesterdays reception for Tanzania National Day. In his speech Chen Yi attacked American activities in Viet Nam in particular bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong and proposal to widen demilitarized zone.

He also condemned Indonesian Government for its persecution of overseas Chinese and harassment of Chinese diplomats, quoting Maos saying "we will not attack unless we are attacked, if we are attacked we will certainly counter-attack".

Foreign Office please pass Saving Moscow 60 Kuala Lumpur 11 Bangkok 7.

Mr. Hopson

Sent 0807 27 April
Recd 1050 27 April

[Repeated as requested]

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Mr Dawson 9 copies.
FED (CLK) 8/5 28/4
(R.D.) 22/5

It seems to me that if Chen Yi was in really serious trouble, as Reuter telegrams have said, he would either

(a) not attend these functions, or
(b) if attending as a ceremonial gesture, not make the policy speech.

HHHHH

J.C.W. 28/IV